Date: Fri, 3 Sep 93 14:08:59 PDT
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V93 #1044
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest   Fri, 3 Sep 93   Volume 93 : Issue 1044

Today's Topics:

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: 3 Sep 93 18:50:28 GMT
From: world!dts@uunet.uu.net
Subject: APLINK?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <5297.9309031400@ua.nrb.ac.uk> pdu@unixa.nerc-barry.ac.UK (Paul Jimbo
Duncan GW7KES) writes:
>Please excuse my ignorance, but being a class B Licensee (50MHz and above)
>I rarely go on the HF bands. Can someone explain to me what an "APLINK" is?
>

APLINK: Amtor Packet Link. An APLINK is a BBS type systems which is accessed
either through a local packet VHF port, or via AMTOR on the HF bands. These
systems scan multiple frequencies on HF on many bands looking for a signal
calling them. They NEVER transmit unless in response to a connect request

or a local operator (owner of the APLINK, present at the control point) request. The systems have generally been run with a UHF control link available so that the stations are under remote control, not semi-automatic.

APLINKs are responsible for moving a large amount of NTS traffic, especially internationally. The May 1991 QST has a good article about WA1URA and others who helped out the Gulf War effort by using APLINKs to exchange messages with a fellow in Kuwait City.

Many of the APLINKs will now handle connect requests in PACTOR as well as AMTOR. For those wanting to find APLINKs, note that the frequencies given for operation are the MARK frequecy, NOT the SSB center frequecy. If you have a rig that does FSK, then it will likely display the MARK frequency for you. If you are using LSB and AFSK, you'll have to do some math...

73,

Dan N1JEB

--

Daniel Senie Internet: dts@world.std.com
Daniel Senie Consulting n1jeb@world.std.com
508-365-5352 Compuserve: 74176,1347

Date: 3 Sep 93 20:01:44 GMT
From: ogicse!uwm.edu!math.ohio-state.edu!sdd.hp.com!col.hp.com!fc.hp.com!goris@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: HT mega power supply
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Marc A. Sarrel (mas@porgy.jpl.nasa.gov) wrote:
: I saw the article on how to build a charger/regulator/lead acid
: battery combination in the September QST.

: Is there a similar sort of beast sold commercially? I'd be interested
: for in using it for public events/emergency communications. I think I
: remember hearing about such a thing a while ago, but a scan of the ads
: in QST and the AES catalog revealed nothing. The one I remeber was
: based on NiCd's and had a trickle charger...

Marc,

For special events, I've built a battery pack for my HT out of 1" grey PVC conduit, which has an inner diameter the same as the outer diameter of alkaline C cells. I use 10 C cells, which provides 15V

(13.5V when heavily loaded with 1.2A going into my HT in high power mode).
If you don't drain it too fast, you can get 4AH out of alkaline C cells.

Here's advantages of alkaline cells:

* Initial Battery price cheaper
* Shelf life better (years instead of weeks) Alkalines don't really have a self-discharge problem.
* Higher energy per unit volume or unit weight (2X is typical.)

Disadvantages: * Not rechargable

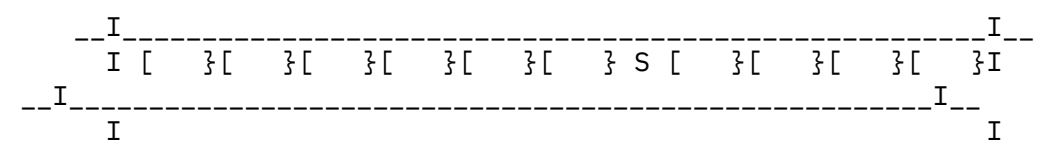
* Maximum current drain is significantly less than a similarly sized NiCad (10X!)
* Don't work as well in cold weather as NiCads. Alkalines have a big difference in power between 70-degrees and 32 degrees F.

The pack is trivial to construct, and only requires materials available at any hardware store (except the power connector to your HT).

Before I describe it, I want to mention something I tried first that didn't work: I bought a bunch of Radio Shack 'C' cell holders (those flimsy plastic things that hold 4 C cells.) Here's the problems with those:

1. The batteries pop out easily (this can be fixed by taping the batteries in with electrical tape.)
2. You need 3 holders to get 10 batteries (not realy a big deal, but you have to bolt the holders together or put them in a box)
3. The wires coming out of the holders are VERY thin and fragile. They also have measurable voltage drop with more than 500ma going through them.
4. The springs used to hold the batteries in place have a lot of resistance. YOU CANNOT PUT C NICADS IN THESE HOLDERS!
If you run a couple of amps through them, which NiCads will happily deliver, the springs will melt right through the plastic holders.

Without further adieu, here's what my C pack looks like:



The tube (_) is about 21 inches long, - just a piece of 1" grey PVC conduit.
The batteries [} are alkaline C cells. I've run a number of tests with a home-brew digital battery tester, and found Duracell and Eveready to be

better than Ray-o-Vac. There are two bolts, marked "I", one at each end of
the tube. The bolts can be almost anything from 6-32 up to 1/4" .
Make them long enough to bolt on your power lugs.   Here's the
Secret trick: The letter S up above is a spring, which keeps tension
on the batteries. I got this from an old 6V lantern battery. Just snap
it off with needle-nose pliers, and load it in the battery pack when you
insert the batteries. Put the wide end of the spring towards the positive
terminal on one battery, and the small end of the spring pushing on the
negative terminal of the next battery in the tube. If you have an old
lantern battery to destroy, you'll have a spring and a spare. Otherwise,
just buy the cheapest lantern battery you can find and remove the springs
(around $5).

When constructing, measure the distance between the bolts VERY CAREFULLY.
If not, your batteries won't fit, or will be too loose. I recommend
drilling the hole at left first, then insert a bolt. Next install the
batteries and spring. Now, measure where the positive terminal on the
top (right) battery sits with the spring compressed and uncompressed. Drill a
hole for the rightmost bolt such that it will compress the battery to
about half-way between the two limits. When measuring, remember that the
battery pushes on the edge of the bolt, not the center. Also, try and
drill a hole which is exactly the same diameter as the bolt you're using.
My batteries fit perfect on the first try.

I built one of these in half an hour last weekend, and took it on a
mountain climb to 14,000 ft. It got knocked around a lot, and
worked great. It's got to be the most rugged battery pack you can have.

With my HT on high power (5W), I can get 2.5-3 hours of transmit time out of
these batteries (and infinite listen time).

Hope this is useful!
-Andy Goris
 AA0CM
 goris@fc.hp.com

Date: 3 Sep 93 18:21:41 GMT
From: ogicse!uwm.edu!msuinfo!netnews.upenn.edu!gopher.cs.uofs.edu!
triangle.cs.uofs.edu!bill@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: I can't find my original license
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <CCqErJ.AGr@feenix.metronet.com>, marcbg@feenix.metronet.com (Marc
Grant) writes:
|>
|> Examiners are not supposed to accept copies of the license. The original

|> is the only thing we are supposed to accept. However, if you personally
|> know a few of the examiners they might let you slide on this, especially
|> if they are the ones who gave you the original exam. They would have
|> records of your first test. Asking an examiner to run with a photocopy of
|> the original license is strictly speaking, illegal.
|>

I think you better check this one out. I have all of my original licenses and
I took tests directly from the FCC. My wife has all her's as well and she took
all her tests from VE's. I would never surrender the original. It is the only
proof that I ever passed any test. You can see it if you insist, but all you
get stapled to the 610 is a copy.

As further evidence, I submit the following from Part 97.13(c):
        Application for renewal and/or modification of an amateur
     operator license shall be submitted on FCC Form 610 and shall be
     accompanied by the applicant's license or a photocopy thereof.

Seems pretty clear to me. A copy is OK for the FCC, I don't see how a VE can
expect more.

bill   KB3YV

--
Bill Gunshannon | "There are no evil thoughts, Mr. Rearden" Francisco
bill@cs.uofs.edu | said softly, "except one; the refusal to think."
University of Scranton |
Scranton, Pennsylvania | #include <std.disclaimer.h>

Date: 3 Sep 93 18:10:30 GMT
From: rtech!ingres!garys@decwrl.dec.com
Subject: It's been almost 8 weeks - should I call?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <26696dINNau5@uwm.edu>, pachner@csd4.csd.uwm.edu (Thomas Jay Pachner)
writes:
>I took the exam on July 10, and since then I have purchased my first set of
>radios, built an antenna, and even sold some of the older stuff to buy new
>stuff. But I still can't talk or tune.
>
>The Questions are:
>
>1. Should I just wait another few weeks?
>2. Write them.
>3. Call them.
I would suggest you just wait. Calling the FCC won't accomplish anything and they

won't be able to tell you much. The latest I have heard, it's a 13+ week wait for licenses. Be patient -- I know what you're going thru, I past the tech+ 4 weeks ago.

-garys
>
>
>--
>Thomas Jay Pachner -=- Music Major, Bassist, Gamer, and Amateur Operator
>University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee - pachner@csd4.csd.uwm.edu
>Appreciator of all kinds of true music (sorry rap and country)
>Amateur Call Sign: waiting since July 10 (it's worse than tax returns)

Date: 3 Sep 93 09:27:17 EDT
From: psinntp!arrl.org@uunet.uu.net
Subject: JOTA: not for everyone?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, walker_cm@kosmos.wcc.govt.nz writes:

>In article <25g1iu$ao3@ucunix.san.uc.edu>, morris@ucunix.san.uc.edu
>(Ted Morris) writes:

>>Is my impression correct that the Jamboree-on-the-Air is a Cub Scout/Boy
>>Scout-only activity (ie, male-oriented only)? Or can we expect there
>>to be Daisy/Brownie/Girl Scout troops participating, as well? The reason
>>I ask is that my nephew's Boy Scout troop is likely to be interested in
>>participating, and so is my Novice-to-be daughter's Cadet Girl Scout
>>troop--if there will be other YLs participating. The last thing I want
>>to do is get the Girl Scouts on the air and have them hear -nothing- but
>>boys (although they might create their own pileup--(-:...hmmm...).>
>>Anyway, anyone with firsthand knowledge of the JOTA management or of GS
>>troops participating? Wanna set up skeds? Thanks for any info,
>>Ted Morris, WB8VNV, morris@ucunix.san.uc.edu (Cincinnati>

>Hello Ted
>Each year, more and more YLs participate in JOTA from New Zealand and
>Australia. All ages..Brownies, Girl Guides, Girl Scos, Rovers - whatever!
>We'll be operating 10-15-20... depending on propagation! Last year we
>QSO'd with a large group in Vegas for about 2 hours. We look forward to
>hearing more YLs from the USA.
>73, Cliff Walker, ZL2ALY, Wellington, NZ

  Last year, I invited my son's Cub Scout den over to my house, where we made a handful of JOTA contacts (not a lot of stations, but the few we talked to spent a decent amount of time on the air saying Hello to each of about a dozen

tongue-tied boys in my shack--these kids usually can't clam up; watching them get all bumbled up on the air was cute!). Anyhow, we heard a few YLs in JOTA QSOs. The event is listed as open to all Scouts, Scout leaders, former Scouts and anyone else who wishes to join the fun. Let the females jump right in--it's just more people to talk to, and the males definitely love meeting girls on the radio--even the grade school crowd! 8-)

   I plan to try to get them on again this year. We'll try 10, 15, 20--wherever we hear activity! Hope to catch you on for JOTA Oct 15-17!

CUL es 73 de BB

 """
 Brian Battles, WS1O   I Tel   203-666-1541, ext 222 I "Radio amateurs
 QST Features Editor   I Fax   203-665-7531   I   do it with high
 ARRL HQ   I Internet bbattles@arrl.org   I   frequency"
 Newington, CT USA   I Amprnet ws1o@ws1o.ampr.org [44.88.0.87]
 """

Date: 3 Sep 93 19:32:38 GMT
From: ogicse!uwm.edu!spool.mu.edu!sdd.hp.com!hpscit.sc.hp.com!cupnews0.cup.hp.com!jholly@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: NiCad Question - When to give up?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Tom J Farish (tjf@beta.lanl.gov) wrote:
: Hi...I picked up a couple of salvaged "CareFree" 12 Volt Marine/GP
: Batteries for $0.20 a pound. When I got them home and hooked them up
: to my charger, one went to 11 Volts and stuck there, another is stuck
: around 3 Volts. Any tricks I might try to jolt them to life or did I
: lose $4?   ;^)

: Any helpful advice appreciated. I suppose I could use the lead in them to
: cast fishing lures....

: Tom
: KJ5LT
: .
Well, you certainly could use them for a load to test 12v power supplies! :-)

Date: 3 Sep 93 18:12:56 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: ORBS$247.2liners
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

SB KEPS @ AMSAT $ORBS-247.N
2Line Orbital Elements 247.AMSAT

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR AMATEUR SATELLITES IN NASA FORMAT
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX   September 4, 1993
BID: $ORBS-247.N

DECODE 2-LINE ELSETS WITH THE FOLLOWING KEY:
1 AAAAAU 00 0 0 BBBBB.BBBBBBBB .CCCCCCCC 00000-0 00000-0 0 DDDZ
2 AAAAA EEE.EEEE FFF.FFFF GGGGGGG HHH.HHHH III.IIII JJ.JJJJJJJJKKKKKZ
KEY: A-CATALOGNUM B-EPOCHTIME C-DECAY D-ELSETNUM E-INCLINATION F-RAAN
G-ECCENTRICITY H-ARGPERIGEE I-MNANOM J-MNMOTION K-ORBITNUM Z-CHECKSUM

TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AO-10
1 14129U 83 58 B 93242.43477156 -.00000094 00000-0 99999-4 0   284
2 14129 27.1484   8.3889 6020736 110.0361 321.9242 2.05883051 76791
UO-11
1 14781U 84 21 B 93246.08378723 .00000229 00000-0 42866-4 0 4345
2 14781 97.8062 269.0247 0012973 104.5993 255.6653 14.69048346508154
RS-10/11
1 18129U 87 54 A 93242.81629576 .00000088 00000-0 89554-4 0 6447
2 18129 82.9262 183.4517 0012832 105.3122 254.9422 13.72322463310084
AO-13
1 19216U 88 51 B 93243.34390194 -.00000038 00000-0 -88519-3 0 6382
2 19216 57.9011 297.2789 7212473 323.1390   4.6591 2.09720544 39937
FO-20
1 20480U 90 13 C 93238.02962241 -.00000009 00000-0 84068-5 0 4545
2 20480 99.0301 80.9627 0540206 288.4822 65.8314 12.83220726166273
AO-21
1 21087U 91 6 A 93245.79202704 .00000085 00000-0 82656-4 0 8407
2 21087 82.9454 355.3915 0035637 163.0089 197.2235 13.74524288130102
RS-12/13
1 21089U 91 7 A 93246.11094909 .00000020 00000-0 15661-4 0 4185
2 21089 82.9212 224.3223 0028117 185.5843 174.5004 13.74026069129222
ARSENE
1 22654U 93 31 B 93241.80475365 -.00000049 00000-0 99999-4 0   211
2 22654   1.3018 119.8566 2933615 152.1382 232.4293 1.42202460 1626
UO-14
1 20437U 90 5 B 93243.72253714 .00000029 00000-0 19362-4 0 7660
2 20437 98.6111 327.1531 0010696 326.5836 33.4670 14.29789001188226
AO-16
1 20439U 90 5 D 93244.20933745 .00000038 00000-0 22397-4 0 5711
2 20439 98.6183 328.5842 0011106 325.5752 34.4711 14.29847874188309
DO-17
1 20440U 90 5 E 93243.77173528 .00000038 00000-0 22644-4 0 5736

2 20440 98.6193 328.3848 0011246 326.4849 33.5620 14.29984193188257
WO-18
1 20441U 90 5 F 93244.23210932 .00000028 00000-0 18688-4 0 5754
2 20441 98.6190 328.8613 0011756 325.1740 34.8673 14.29963179188323
LO-19
1 20442U 90 5 G 93244.29915769 .00000034 00000-0 20867-4 0 5727
2 20442 98.6197 329.1196 0012116 324.4877 35.5488 14.30053906188349
UO-22
1 21575U 91 50 B 93245.12479416 .00000068 00000-0 30110-4 0 2718
2 21575 98.4674 319.9787 0008730 69.7918 290.4202 14.36848075111718
KO-23
1 22077U 92 52 B 93244.23870192 .00000000 00000-0 99999-4 0 1137
2 22077 66.0795 164.9560 0000218   9.2207 350.8816 12.86279243 49621
NOAA-9
1 15427U 84123 A 93246.08191686 .00000078 00000-0 51562-4 0 4511
2 15427 99.0948 287.5851 0014648 312.3973 47.5988 14.13542177449785
NOAA-10
1 16969U 86 73 A 93246.01843878 .00000065 00000-0 35945-4 0 2936
2 16969 98.5163 258.7230 0014313 86.9735 273.3088 14.24829834361716
MET-2/17
1 18820U 88 5 A 93245.72313908 .00000060 00000-0 47962-4 0 8836
2 18820 82.5459 137.2592 0015588 272.2319 87.7056 13.84692776282576
MET-3/2
1 19336U 88 64 A 93245.30396115 .00000043 00000-0 99999-4 0   570
2 19336 82.5438 167.3889 0015684 264.9908 94.9423 13.16960526245368
NOAA-11
1 19531U 88 89 A 93245.92467374 .00000097 00000-0 62732-4 0 2035
2 19531 99.1412 223.2909 0011110 218.3881 141.6494 14.12911409254652
MET-2/18
1 19851U 89 18 A 93245.41716673 .00000023 00000-0 14914-4 0 8210
2 19851 82.5184 13.3397 0014003 320.2466 39.7667 13.84342034227877
MET-3/3
1 20305U 89 86 A 93245.66288081 .00000043 00000-0 99999-4 0 7302
2 20305 82.5531 110.2287 0015565 287.2155 72.7282 13.16023296185295
MET-2/19
1 20670U 90 57 A 93245.60834188 .00000013 00000-0 66696-5 0 5737
2 20670 82.5445 76.8988 0014593 234.8302 125.1492 13.84178619160835
FY-1/2
1 20788U 90 81 A 93244.80145507 -.00000104 00000-0 -57884-4 0 6232
2 20788 98.8563 268.8793 0017092 95.2908 265.0213 14.01291679153313
MET-2/20
1 20826U 90 86 A 93244.25669813 .00000021 00000-0 13645-4 0 5771
2 20826 82.5232 15.8543 0013303 131.8680 228.3618 13.83556331147803
MET-3/4
1 21232U 91 30 A 93244.28877186 .00000043 00000-0 99999-4 0 3970
2 21232 82.5435 13.8333 0013135 183.2102 176.8939 13.16452974113347
NOAA-12
1 21263U 91 32 A 93244.70721632 .00000159 00000-0 79911-4 0 6587

```
2 21263  98.6523 273.3978 0013231 357.4737   2.6369 14.22305579119526
MET-3/5
1 21655U 91 56  A 93243.26873480  .00000043  00000-0  99999-4 0  4530
2 21655  82.5517 321.4819 0012095 202.2516 157.8083 13.16822957 98308
NOAA-13
1 22739U 93 50  A 93237.13666185 -.00023111  00000-0 -12987-1 0   191
2 22739  98.9083 178.2681 0009074 232.2199 127.8966 14.10834924  2213
MIR
1 16609U 86 17  A 93246.19731056  .00009729  00000-0  12647-3 0  2757
2 16609  51.6194 187.6197 0004920  57.2289 302.9049 15.59504884431304
HUBBLE
1 20580U 90 37  B 93245.77858926  .00000673  00000-0  56348-4 0  1706
2 20580  28.4712 284.1723 0004753 138.6278 221.4669 14.92816482183122
GRO
1 21225U 91 27  B 93244.62111663  .00025338  00000-0  15421-3 0  9806
2 21225  28.4534  98.7198 0008242 119.8795 240.2644 15.75809013 12170
UARS
1 21701U 91 63  B 93241.02699369 -.00002000  00000-0 -16573-3 0  2546
2 21701  56.9809 249.5518 0003371 106.2115 253.9291 14.96133594107200
/EX
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Date: 3 Sep 93 19:05:29 GMT
From: psinntp!arrl.org@uunet.uu.net
Subject: W9GR DSP KIT ??
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, depaul@spk.hp.com (Marc DePaul) writes:
>AGAIN,
>
>ANYONE OUT THERE WHO HAS A REMEDY FOR THE PROBLEM I'M DECSRIBING??
>
>(THERE HAVE BEEN SOME FOLKS WHO WROTE ME TO TELL ME THAT THEY EITHER HAVE
>THE PROBLEM OR SAY THE DSP KIT INHERINTLY IS MADE WITH THIS DEFECT...)

The was a problem in the first generation of the PC layout.  I'm not
sure if this is what you are describing or not.  The symptom is a
constant, high-pitched whine.  The frequency of the whine is different
from filter to filter, as what causes it is leakage of the sample clock
from the digital circuitry into the output audio filter/amplifier
circuitry.  You can get rid of nearly all of it by cutting the PC
trace that carries the digital signal (cut at both ends) and using a
small length of hook-up wire to reroute the signal.  (Seems to me this
info was shipped with the kits; at least, it was with the one I bought
last December.)  All of the documentation I have is at home, or I'd
give you exact references to the signals.
```

If that's not the problem, I dunno what the fix is.

Jon Bloom, KE3Z | jbloom@arrl.org
American Radio Relay League |
225 Main St., Newington CT 06111 |

Date: Fri, 3 Sep 1993 18:03:57 GMT
From: usc!howland.reston.ans.net!darwin.sura.net!rsg1.er.usgs.gov!dgg.cr.usgs.gov!bodoh@network.ucsd.edu
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <1993Sep3.001902.3137@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>, <1993Sep3.105149.1409@news.uiowa.edu>, <1993Sep3.153559.6384@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Subject : Re: Non-licensed purchase of radio

In article <1993Sep3.153559.6384@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>, gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman) writes:
|> In article <1993Sep3.105149.1409@news.uiowa.edu> drenze@icaen.uiowa.edu (Douglas J Renze) writes:
|> >
|> >Hrm...question, though...and this is just my understanding of the law, so
|> >it may be flawed...I was underthe impression that it wasn't illegal to *monitor*
|> >the 800-mHz (?) cellular band, just to use any info garnered for profit.
|> >
|> >Can anybody tell me for sure?
|>
|> That's what the Communications Act of 1934 said. But now there's a
|> new law called the ECPA, Electronic Communications Privacy Act, that
|> makes it a crime to even monitor the cellular frequencies. The FCC
|> is now acting under mandate from Congress to make it illegal to
|> manufacture, sell, or own a scanner that can, or can be modified to,
|> receive the cellular frequency range. That goes into effect next
|> year. This is a dramatic change in communications law.
|>
|> Gary

Close, but no cigar. The FCC made a ruling based on the recent legislation and these are;

- As of April 26, 1993 no scanners will be approved by the FCC if they are deemed to be easily modifyable to receive cellular by adding or removing a simple component such as a jumper, diode, resistor or chip. This would seem to allow complex restorations but don't expect Uniden or GRE to risk trying to slip one by.

- As of April 26, 1994 easily modifyable scanners and converters which can be used monitor cellular may not be IMPORTED or MANUFACTURED.

- I seem to remember there being additional verbage regarding not monitoring encrypted/encoded/scrambled signals. This is undoubtably done to make the new 'secure cellular' officially illegal to monitor before it even hits the streets.

Note that there may be loopholes that you can expect to be plugged, such as what if you came out with a non-scanning receiver (which are exempt) which is modifyable to scan? What about ones that are complex to restore?

Note that the law does not make it illegal to buy or sell such a scanner so RS and Uniden could certainly stock up on them prior to April 26th and keep selling them until they're gone - but about the time they do that, the FCC would make a further ruling regarding selling them.

Although the law does not specifically address radios with double conversion (read: nearly all scanners) being able to monitor cellular either 21 Mhz above or below the original signal, I have heard rumblings that RS will drop all double conversion 800 Mhz scanners by April 26th and all new 800 Mhz scanners will be triple conversion - to make image listening more difficult.

Yet another example of cellular lobby dollars at work. I can't wait till the cellular lobby realizes that amateur phone patches are costing them money in lost sales - they'll want to outlaw phone patches, and they've got the money to do it... (only half serious here)

Please do not propogate any rumours about cellular capable scanners being illegal to own, buy or sell. That would make the cellular lobby very happy, but it is simply not true. For now...

--
+ Tom Bodoh - Sr. systems software engineer, Hughes STX, N0Y?? (in the mail) +
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+ "Welcome back my friends to the show that never ends!" EL&P +

Date: 3 Sep 93 18:41:08 GMT
From: world!dts@uunet.uu.net

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <CCqGvs.2Er@hpcvsnz.cv.hp.com>, <CCr8Jv.HME@iat.holonet.net>,
<1993Sep3.133859.26932@rsg1.er.usgs.gov>~
Subject : Re: Repeater Directories?

In article <1993Sep3.133859.26932@rsg1.er.usgs.gov> bodoh@dgg.cr.usgs.gov (Tom
Bodoh) writes:
>In article <CCr8Jv.HME@iat.holonet.net>, bwilkins@iat.holonet.net (Bob Wilkins
n6fri) writes:
>|> tomb@lsid.hp.com (Tom Bruhns) writes:
>|> : ..... The ARRL book lists repeater by location, but often the
>|> : location is a mountain or hill that only the locals have heard of, or
>|> : a tiny city that I'd have to search on the map for. Having the repeaters
>|> : pinpointed on a map already is a great help.
>|> :
>|> : The company that publishes them advertises in QST (and other ham rags, I
>|> : believe). Besides individual state maps, they have an atlas of all of
>|> : them.
>|> :
>|>
>|> I wonder how they put the 1500+ repeaters in California on one page?
>|> San Jose in the heart of the silicon valley must have at least 250
>|> repeaters. Some are High level some are garage boxes...the coverage up and
>|> down the highways is different for each.
>|>
>|> The real question one should allways ask is: What area does the repeater
>|> reliably cover, not where it is located.
>|>
>|> --
>|> Bob Wilkins   n6fri   voice 440.250+ 100pl san francisco bay area
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>|>
>
>I know that not all repeaters are covered, even in SD. It looks like they
>have tried to eliminate "private" repeaters. The map for California is
>divided into North and South, they have seperate maps for 2 M and "other"
>and the maps are still pretty busy. I'll bet they still only have what
>are considered the "major" public repeaters (what ever major means in this
>context). I still like it - I'll carry both the mapbook (for quick reference)
>and the ARRL guide (for completeness)...
>

These map books did not look too good to me. They listed a lot of the little
local-coverage machines in our area, but did not mention 146.97, which is
the wide area machine in Worcester. Since 97 is the repeater people travelling
through the area would most benefit from, I really had to wonder.

Now it is entirely possible that this omission is the only one in the book,
but since I am not as familiar with other area (hence the interest in such
a book) how can I be sure the appropriate repeaters are covered elsewhere?

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End of Info-Hams Digest V93 #1044
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